



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Over these regions, however, it is rapidly disappearing,¹ and at its present rate of decrease will certainly become wholly extinct during the next quarter of a century." (Pages 54-55.)

There can be no question that the present generation will see the utter extinction of the bison unless some means are speedily taken by the general government, or by the territories to which its range is now restricted, to protect it by the establishment and stringent enforcement of laws providing for close time and limited slaughter. One hundred thousand killed in four months around Fort Dodge; two hundred thousand in a single season in Kansas, merely for the hides; three thousand by one man in one winter, — such are the statistics to which our attention is called.

Mr. Allen also gives a chapter on the products of the bison, the chase, and the possibilities of domestication; and Professor Shaler adds an interesting note on its age in the Ohio Valley, where he judges that the animal made its advent very recently, principally because its bones occur at Big Bone Lick only in the more superficial strata, where they are exceedingly abundant.

Professor Shaler's paper on the brachiopods is the first of a series, and treats of but a few species; these, however, are described with the greatest minuteness and care and very richly illustrated by heliotypes. In their joint essay on prehistoric remains, Messrs. Shaler and Carr discuss implements only, leaving other subjects for future treatment. All of the objects they describe and figure are "surface finds," and they profess to make no attempt to assign any of the specimens that have come within their observation to any particular period of time or phase of civilization. The introductory remarks on the mode of manufacturing stone implements by savage races and the chapters on the source of distribution of the stone implements of Kentucky, and on their antiquity, will be found very interesting.

HAECKEL'S HISTORY OF CREATION.² — Had Mr. Darwin when he first conceived the idea of natural selection, on his return from the voyage of the *Beagle*, had this book of Haeckel's thrust into his hands, he might then have stood aghast at the lengths to which the audacious German author goes. Here is a genealogical table of the entire organic world — the work of how many coming centuries we dare not predict — anticipated and set down in actual tables with all the assurance and confidence of an old-time prophet. The missing links even are all christened and diagnosed, from those which he thinks connected man with the

¹ If Colonel Dodge's statements in his recently published work, *The Hunting-Grounds of the Great West*, may be trusted, the range of the bison was already much restricted in 1876.

² *The History of Creation: or, the Development of the Earth and its Inhabitants by the Action of Natural Causes.* From the German of ERNST HAECKEL. The Translation revised by Prof. E. RAY LANKESTER. In 2 vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1876. 12mo. \$5.00.

monkeys to those which bound him to the Ascidians, and so on to the "primordial slime." As to reducing man's free will to that of a monad, his soul to the functional activity of the brain, his creator to the energy pervading matter,—in this Haeckel was caught napping; it is an old story. We are from first to last struck by the guileless faith of the man, a quality sometimes combined with an intensity of purpose and, we may add, an intolerance of opposing views which characterize the seer. We have here none of the halting in judgment and caution of Darwin, but rather the special pleading of the advocate of a unique theory which gives no quarter to any other.

The merit of the History of Creation is that it gives a rapid, clear-cut, dogmatic sketch of the subject. And though Haeckel's mode of settling the universe may be quite different from ours, his sketch of the origin of the animal world may be a rough approximation to what will probably be found on future research a reasonably truthful history. As an exposition of Darwinism as such, with its possible, not probable, consequences, it is the best in the language, now that we have such an excellent translation of the *Geschöpfungsgeschichte* which was published in 1868. The work is certainly original and striking in its many suggestions, and it has this unusual merit, that as an exposition of Darwinism by an ultra Darwinian it gives Lamarck full credit as the founder of the modern doctrine of transmutation or evolution. The work has so long been in the hands of the public that it would be superfluous for us to enter into a more detailed criticism or examination of its contents, but in closing we would say that any naturalist who has not read it has a treat before him, whether he accepts all the author's conclusions or not.

THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE.¹—Though the battle of evolution has been fought, and the victory of the evolutionists complete, divines and metaphysicians falling into the lines of the victors, there are some who do not seem to be aware that they have been vanquished. Their eyes may be opened by President White's candid and impartial review of the struggles of scientific men with the bigoted of past ages as well as of the present period. He concludes: "First. In every case, whether the war has been long or short, forcible or feeble, science has at last gained the victory. Secondly. In every case interference with science, in the supposed interest of religion, has brought dire evils on both. Thirdly. In every case while this interference, during its continuance, has tended to divorce religion from the most vigorous thinking in the world and to make it odious to multitudes of the most earnest thinkers, the triumph of science has led its former conscientious enemies to make new interpretations and lasting adjustments, which have proved a blessing to religion, ennobling its conceptions and bettering its methods."

JOHNSON'S CYCLOPÆDIA.²—We have already called attention to

¹ *The Warfare of Science*. By ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo, pp. 151. \$1.00.

² *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopædia: a Scientific and Popular Treasury of Useful*